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Entered at the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second class matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909

We have received an invitation to attend the Golden, Pearl and Crystal Anniversary given in honor of Rt. Rev. J. W. Alstork, D. D., LL. D. at Montgomery, Alabama, Sept. 1 to 24, 1909. It promises to be an elaborate affair.

We received an interesting pamphlet entitled "An Economic Study for Socialists and their Critics" by Lincoln Braden. It may be obtained from him at Carbon, California. It is interesting from cover to cover. Price, ten cents.

We have received the catalogue of the Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the colored race at Taft, Oklahoma. Mr. S. Douglass Russell is superintendent and under his management the institution is prospering.

We have received "Self-help in Education" by R. R. Wright, Jr. It is an interesting pamphlet, brimfull of statistical information and is a useful hand-book to all who wish to be advised upon this all important subject. It may be obtained from "The Committee of Twelve," Chevy, Pa.

We have received the circular of information for the first annual session of the National Training School for Women and Girls at Lincoln Heights Washington, D. C. It was established by the Woman's Auxiliary and the National Baptist Convention and deserves success. Its purposes and management are all right. What is needed now, is the money in sufficient quantities to operate the institution. The circular shows a girl attired in a white dress that cost \$1.30 and a hat that cost \$1.00. Married men could save money if they could get this kind of operating information to their families.

THAT OPEN LETTER.

The National Independent Political League has issued an open letter to President William H. Taft. It is dated August 3, 1909, and it has been spread broad-cast throughout the United States by the press agencies and the northern newspapers. It may as well be said that this address was addressed to President Taft, merely as a matter of form. The primary purpose was to attract

public attention to his alleged disregard of the rights of the "man and brother," and his disposition to recognize the onerous discriminations now practiced against the citizens of color all over this broad land of ours.

Viewed in this light, it will accomplish its purpose. So far as causing the distinguished occupant of the white house to swerve one iota from his pronounced policy, it will be a dismal failure. But on the other hand, if the white public sentiment of the North could be aroused to the extent of looking at these questions through the National Independent, Political Leagues spectacles, then a change would be heralded by the President in a few months.

But who are signing this open letter? Let us see: Bishop Alexander Walters, New York, chairman; William H. Scott, Woburn, Mass.; L. G. Jordan, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Wiley, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Adams, Norwich, Conn.; Byron Gunnar, Hillburn, N. Y.; J. Milton Waldron, Washington, D. C.; Granville Martin, New York; S. L. Corrothers, Washington, D. C.; W. Monroe Trotter, Boston, Mass.; Secretary.

These are gentlemen of educational ability, influence, and political power, but they supported Hon. William J. Bryan for the presidency, certainly many of them, if not all of them. Their open letter will accordingly have a tendency to ruffle the feelings of the Chief Executive rather than smooth them with a view to accomplishing results. But to the ordinary citizen, their utterances will attract attention and lead to at least a partial consideration.

The gentlemen say:

In your inaugural address you say that "The objects of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been secured. In view of the clause of the latter requiring reduction of congressional representation in proportion as adult males are barred from voting and since the disfranchisement of nine-tenths of the colored males in the South is a notorious fact, how does the present full congressional quota of those states square with your statement?" You say that "while the fifteenth amendment is not observed in the South, it ought to be observed." Was it not your duty as President of the United States, sworn to uphold the Federal law, to say the fifteenth amendment must be obeyed in the South and that you would enforce it?

This question answers itself. President Taft is a jurist. He has served upon the bench. He knows that this is a polite and diplomatic way of telling him that he has violated his oath of office, both in letter and spirit.

They say further:

You say "The movement to enforce Negro suffrage against the prevailing sentiment of the South has proved a failure." Would it not be more in accord with the facts to say that the failure was on the part of the Federal Government under Republican Administrations to put forth any effort to enforce the Negroes' right to vote under the Constitution?

It would be more in accord with facts to say this very thing, but in order to be absolutely fair, these gentlemen should have included the Democratic Administration in this same condemnation. Both parties are guilty gentlemen. Both are in collusion to do all that you charge and they are doing it.

They say further:

You say further that "The fifteenth amendment will never be repealed." If, as you say, it is not observed, is it not for all practical purposes and protection already repealed?

Of course it is, but still, it is much better upon the statute books than off of them, for it is liable to have a sudden resurrection whenever the conscience of the nation is aroused to the heinousness of the offense in disregarding it.

And again.

In view of the progress of the colored people in the last 50 years which you say "is marvelous" would it not be more just in you to have demanded for him that equality before the law and exercise of suffrage vouchsafed by the 14th and 15th amendments, rather than, as you did, to encourage the nullifiers?

Of course it would have been more just and President Taft knows it, but just now he is the creature of expediency and commercialism. He has not the time to worry about human rights. They ask:

Why, as the nation's President, speak of the appointment of colored citizens to office as "an encouragement and appreciation of their progress" rather than the right of citizenship?

This is one question that President Taft must answer himself, if it is to be answered. These gentlemen are good on asking questions and at the same time answering them. Just read this one:

You say, finally that the chief executive in appointing colored men to office should consider whether the consequent hostility of the white men in the South will not do the colored race more harm than the appointment will do them good. Is

that not equivalent to declaring against a President's appointing colored men where white men object, and, therefore, a drawing of the color line? Is not this a violation of the genius and spirit of the Federal Constitution?

After arguing this question, the gentlemen conclude as follows:

The effect of your policy upon the Southern whites has been even more serious. The white South accepts your policy as a high vindication of all its unjust dealings with the colored citizens of the country. Hence they feel emboldened to propagate their prejudice and unjust treatment of the colored people even in the section where the two races have hitherto lived together in comparative peace, and whatever progress was being made towards an amicable solution of the burning race problem has received a most serious setback and its difficulties increased, thus making the evils of your policy national in scope.

We, therefore, appeal to you for a change of your policy as announced and thus far demonstrated. It is not platitudes and professions of friendship the colored people and the republic need at this crisis, Mr. President, but loyalty to true American principles and enforcement of the laws.

It may be that all of this newspaper discussion will not produce any tangible result. Still it will make the distinguished statesman feel rather uncomfortable when he is not playing golf and it may tend to give him an idea that every Negro in the United States is not enthusiastic over his policy or greatly in love with his performances. In the meantime, elections will take place some time in the future in some of the doubtful northern states and there are many white and colored citizens who have an independent way of thinking and voting and whose actions in this respect will no doubt be affected by many of the things that these bold, fearless, patriotic colored men have been unkind enough to say.

HER LITTLE SCHEME.

There was a son
Who told his mother
That he was a boy.
The father said:
"Off looked her way.
She saw them at her sly winking.
And so began to do some thinking."

She knew that she
Could earn no coin
And frisked
Might soon adorn
But boldly she the problem tackled;
When others layed, she loudly cackled.

Her little scheme
Worked well, indeed.
Her owners deem
Her worth just
About the yard she washes fatter
And still escapes the dreaded platter.

The Kind It Was.

"So poor Banks' firm had to suspend payment on account of his wife's gambling at bridge parties."
"So they say."
"What kind of game could she have played?"

"To judge from the result to her husband it must have been a kind of suspension bridge."

A Kindred Chord.

He (loftily)—I cannot sympathize with the troubles these parents want to confide to us, as the only children I have are those of my brain.
She (guilelessly)—But, my dear professor, that ought to make you appreciate the trials of those parents who have idiots in their families.

Incredible.

"I have just heard a remarkable story concerning a college graduate."
"Tell it to me."
"The day after he got his diploma he took off his colored hat band, put on a suit of civilized clothes and is now successfully holding down a job that pays him more than \$10 a week."

A Natural Result.

"What did that strange man say to Smith when he took him apart?"
"I don't know, but he left him all broken up."
"Why?"
"He could not pull himself together again."

MAIDS.

Maids, maids, maids—
"Tis very hard to say
In what way one doth most allure,
For each one has his way.
Of smiling smiles and darting looks
That keep a fellow guessing,
And eyes sometimes on mischief bent
And little hands for pressing."

Maids, maids, maids—
"I've talked with drooping fellows
Who swore their hearts were all a-blaze
And Love was at the bellows.
And O the gloomy looks they wore,
Disconsolately blinking,
And some 'ere roaming 'neath the stars
And some were mady drinking."

Maids, maids, maids—
No use to say:
The homely ones try hard to please,
But never those who're pretty.
No wonder beauty's tyrannous—
The explanation's simple:
The birds sing as they'd split their throats;
And why?—To praise a dimple!

Troubles in the Show.

Showman—I don't know as we can give any kind of a show this afternoon.

Assistant—What's the matter?
Showman—That fresh kid's been in the cage of the man-eating lion, having a romp, and the critter is as playful as a kitten; the farmer we rented the sacred cow of India from says the money ain't payin' 'im for the loss of his milk route, and the wild man of Borneo says he's got to have a day off to register and see the police parade.

Appropriate Destiny.

"So your play around a marathon race has been accepted. What are they going to do with it?"
"Put it on for a run."

Not Unexpected.
"Your husband's death was very sudden."
"Yes." "Yes," sudden, but not unexpected. He was one of those "is it not enough for you?" flends and I always felt that something would happen when the humidity was great."

Obliging.
"Thickly is an obliging sort of chap."
"How so?"
"Whenever he tells one of his funny stories he pokes you in the ribs so you can laugh."

Wouldn't Float.
"Here is an old news item."
"What is it about?"
"A man named Cork was drowned yesterday."

VIRGINIA:
In the Circuit Court of Henrico County, August 3, 1909.

Emma Hawkins, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Hawkins, Defendant.
The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce a Vinculo Matrimonii, by the plaintiff against the defendant, and an affidavit having been made and filed, that due diligence has been used, by and on behalf of the plaintiff to ascertain in what county or corporation the defendant, William Hawkins is without effect, and that the plaintiff does not know his whereabouts; it is ordered that he appear here within fifteen days after the due publication of this order to do whatever is necessary to protect his interest herein.

A copy—Teste:
SAMUEL P. WADDILL,
Clerk.
J. Henry Crutchfield, p. q.

William Hawkins: You'll take notice that I shall on the 23rd day of September, 1909, at the office of Philip B. Shield, room numbered 60, Chamber of Commerce building, situated south-west corner of Ninth and Main Streets, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of that day, proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to be read as evidence in my behalf in a certain suit in Chancery depending in the Circuit Court for the County of Henrico, wherein you are defendant and I am plaintiff, and if, for any cause the taking of said depositions be not commenced on that day, or if, commenced be not concluded on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned and continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place and between the same hours, until the same shall be concluded.

Respectfully,
EMMA HAWKINS,
By Counsel,
J. Henry Crutchfield, p. q.,
Office 1211-1-2 E. Broad St.,
Richmond, Va.



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MAIN OFFICE:
510 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TARIFF BILL IS NOW A LAW

Passed by the Senate and Signed by the President.

MR. TAFT ISSUES STATEMENT

Declares the Bill is Not Perfect By Any Means, Nor a "Complete Compliance With Promises Made," But is, Nevertheless, a Sincere Effort to Make a Downward Revision.

The tariff has been revised and the extraordinary session of congress has been brought to a close.

The conference report of the bill was agreed to by the senate by a vote of 47 to 31, and soon afterwards the concurrent resolution, making certain changes in the leather schedule, was adopted by both houses.

Seven Republican senators voted against the bill. They were Messrs. Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dilliver, LaFollette, Beveridge and Nelson.

Just as the hands of the gold clock in the president's room reached six minutes past five, the Payne tariff bill, as the measure will be known, was laid before the president. He picked up a pen supplied by Chairman Payne, of the house ways and means committee, and which had been used by both the vice president and the speaker in signing the bill, and attached his signature. After writing "William H. Taft," the president added, "signed five minutes after 5 o'clock, August 5, 1909, W. H. T."

President Taft gave out a statement embodying his views of the new tariff act, which he designates officially as the "Payne bill," in accordance with past custom of giving first recognition to the framer of the measure in the house of representatives.

The president declares that while the bill is not perfect by any means, nor a compliance with promises made, strictly interpreted, it is, nevertheless, a sincere effort on the part of the party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform.

Cannon Disciplines Insurgents.

Speaker Cannon announced the appointment of the committees for the Sixty-first congress. The "insurgents" against the house rules are disciplined, and in a number of instances ranking members have not been given the chairmanship of their committees. Representatives Fowler (N. J.), Gardner (Mass.), and Cooper (Wis.), three of the "rules insurgents," who held chairmanships in the last session of congress, have lost their committees. Representative Vreeland (N. Y.), succeeds Mr. Fowler as head of the committee on banking and currency, and Representative Rodenberg (Ill.), succeeds Mr. Gardner as chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions. Mr. Cooper was replaced by Representative Olmsted (Pa.). Representative Davidson (Wis.) is retained as head of the committee on railways and canals. These members participated in the fight on the rules at the beginning of the present session, and thus incurred the speaker's displeasure.

Although Representative Wanger (Pa.) was the ranking member of the last committee on interstate and foreign commerce, Representative Mann (Ill.), who has been most active on that committee, succeeds to the chairmanship.

Representative Gardner (N. J.) also was the ranking member of his committee (postoffices and post roads), but Representative Weeks (Mass.) has received the chairmanship of that important committee.

The ways and means committee and the committees on accounts, mileage and rules were organized earlier in the session.

Girl Murdered in Cemetery.

That Anna Schumacher, the seventeen-year-old girl, whose body was found crudely buried in Holy Sepulchre cemetery at Rochester, N. Y., was choked and beaten to death after being criminally assaulted, is the conclusion based on the autopsy held by the coroner, but many of the circumstances of the crime, even to the exact place where it was committed, can still be only guessed. Although the authorities believe they have a clue to the murderer, namely a broken

dead found near the scene of the crime, they are guilty of the crime is a matter of the vaguest speculation.

The autopsy emphasized the brutality of the crime. The body was in a pitiable condition—the head, face, chest, arms and hands were covered with bruises and scratches; the bone that supports the tongue, the hyoid, was fractured, when the assailant choked his victim; the body was covered with blood, and the hair was full of dirt and leaves, indicating that the body was dragged some distance, probably by the feet. Part of the clothing had been removed. It would seem that the girl, who was of vigorous physique, made a desperate struggle to save her honor and her life.

The young woman left her home on Saturday morning to place flowers in the family cemetery, which is that of the Catholic church, and when she did not return at night her family became greatly alarmed. A search was instituted, which was kept up until the finding of her body by two officers.

The spot where the body was found was well chosen for concealment. It is back of an old ice house in the cemetery property and is surrounded by wild overgrowth and trees.

Burglar Shot in Pistol Duel.

Alfred Kinard, a notorious character of Perry county, lies seriously wounded

in the Harrisburg, Pa. hospital as the result of a desperate battle in a small mountain settlement north of Harrisburg where he attempted to rob the store of Lewis Myers.

Holding up the entire hamlet at the point of his revolver, Kinard entered the store, but was interrupted by Oscar Hiesley, who procured a revolver and opened fire on the desperado. Kinard fell after a half dozen shots had been exchanged, but was up and away into the thick underbrush before his pursuers could capture him. He was badly wounded in the left thigh, but managed to hide himself until the chase had been abandoned and then crawled over the mountain and through the woods to the home of his brother, Amos Kinard, several miles distant in Cumberland county.

Bleeding and almost unconscious when he reached there, he begged his brother to take him in and hide him. The brother did take him in, but immediately sent for an officer. There is a reward of \$75 for the arrest of Kinard, and the brother will get the money. Kinard was hurried to the Harrisburg hospital, where he is expected to die of loss of blood. For years he has been noted for his daring lawlessness and is wanted for assaulting officers of the law, for burglary and horse stealing. Heretofore he has always managed to get away by hiding in the mountains.

Man and Wife Fight Duel.

After locking their two children in a bedroom and fastening all the doors of their flat in Chicago, Antonio Spizirri and his wife, Anna, went into the darkened parlor, where they tried to kill each other. The woman was shot twice and stabbed twice with a stilette, and died before the police arrived. The husband was shot twice also and he may die. A revolver and a knife were found near the sofa on which the woman lay dead, and another revolver was found beside the husband's body. The disordered room indicated a terrible struggle.

Spizirri turned on his side as the police, called by neighbors, broke into the room with a sledgehammer, and tore a letter which was on the floor by his side into bits before the police could stop him. This letter, when translated from the Italian, may solve the mystery. It is thought that Spizirri was jealous of his wife.

Threatens to Blow Up P. R. R.

This is a declaration of war. My life is openly staked on the result, for I am prepared to meet you at any time and place you may name. The weapons I shall use are dynamite and other high explosives." Thus wrote Abram C. Eby, mayor and referee in bankruptcy, of Burlington, Va., to the President of the Pennsylvania railroad, Philadelphia, on July 23d, naming \$45,000 as the ransom for the safety of the railroad, its steamships and the travelling public and other wise threatening the Pennsylvania railroad. Following a carefully laid plot of the federal postal detectives, Eby was arrested in Philadelphia while in company of Oswald J. DeRousse, chief clerk to President McCrea, who acted for the latter in investigating Mayor Eby to this city. He was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Craig and held in \$10,000 bail for court.

Kitchener a Field Marshal.

Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces in India, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught as inspector general of the Mediterranean forces, which post the duke recently resigned on the ground of the ineffective nature of the work and the useless expense to the nation involved therein. Lord Kitchener will take the rank of field marshal.

"